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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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TO CARPENTERS.

Proposals will be received until June 15 for the carpenter's work of the NEW BUILDING now in course of erection on Broadway, Park row and Ann street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John Kellum, architect, 179 Broadway, New York.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenian situation, except in the neighborhood of St. Albans, is about the same as last reported. No further fighting or invasion has taken place, and the Fenians are still engaged in reinforcing their positions. The United States authorities in chasing imaginary columns of the Irish invading army, and the Fenians in pressing forward to the border rendezvous.

General Sweeney ordered an advance yesterday from St. Albans, and the Fenian army in that vicinity is undoubtedly on the march. It is reported that their intention is to march to the north, where the whole force can rally without interference from the United States authorities. Their final objective point is said to be Montreal.

President Johnson has issued his proclamation admonishing all good citizens against abetting the proceedings of the Fenians, exhorting all judicial officers to do all they can to prevent such proceedings, and empowering General Grant to employ the land and naval forces to maintain the neutrality of the United States.

Canada is raising for only at the United States for permitting the recent invasions, and much indignation is expressed at the release of the Michigan prisoners. It is thought the writ of habeas corpus will be suspended in Canada.

In the city yesterday the excitement over the Fenian movement was intense. Recruiting went on briskly, two thousand men being enrolled at Tammany Hall during the day. About fourteen hundred left the city for the front, and it is said by the end of the week fifteen thousand more will be on the move. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Roberts, and is in the hands of the United States Marshal.

EUROPE.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown May 27, reached Halifax yesterday, on her voyage to Boston, at which port she will be due tomorrow morning. Her news is two days later.

Our advices, of May 27, report the aspect of the German question as unchanged. Active negotiations were being carried on for the assembling of a congress in Paris; but, at the latest moment, Austria had not given her consent, and the meeting will not take place without it. It was asserted in some quarters that the congress would organize within a period of three weeks. England's neutrality in the event of war was reaffirmed. She was using all her endeavors in the interest of peace, but the Cabinet scarcely "hoped" it would be maintained.

Garibaldi and Komor were operating in the cause of liberty for Italy and Hungary. The war situation was firmly supported, particularly by Austria and Italy.

The fight between Mac and Goss for the championship of England was a mere farce. The men scuffled around a ring, sparing a little, for over an hour, after which a "draw" was declared. The patrons of the prize fight were highly indignant.

Financial and commercial affairs still were a very gloomy aspect in England. Two heavy failures are reported.

Russia and France are said to have declared their opposition to intervention in the Danubian principalities. Turkey protested in the Paris conference against the installation of Prince Charles as ruler of the territory.

The steamships Great Eastern, Medway and Albany, with the British war steamer Terrible, are expected to start about the 30th of June in order to commence to lay the Atlantic cable. The Medway has been employed, as the whole of the cable cannot be stowed in the Great Eastern.

The Spanish Minister, after hearing of the bombardment of Valparaiso, declared in Cortes that Spain would be fully avenged if the South American republic continued to make war on her.

The Liverpool cotton market was firmer, with prices unchanged on the 26th of May. Breadstuffs inactive. Prices dull.

Congress closed in London, May 26, at 87 a 87 1/2 for money. United States five-twenty, 65 1/2 a 65 1/2.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the bill to reduce the number and increase the pay of clerks in the Interior Department was passed. The reconstruction question was then taken up, and Mr. Howe continued his speech on the resolutions begun by him on Tuesday. He and Mr. Doolittle handled the subject of parties for some time. A vote was finally taken upon the substitute for the apportionment section, and it was disagreed to. Another substitute for the same was immediately offered by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill to regulate the safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers was passed. The bill to make League Island, in the Delaware river, a site for naval purposes was taken up and discussed, but not acted upon. A little personal breeze blew up between Mr. Kelley and Mr. Brandegee while considering the subject, in which the former accused the latter of making gross misrepresentations.

THE CITY.

Some buildings at Seguin's Point, Staten Island, were taken possession of yesterday by a police force from this city, supported by the United States revenue cutter Cayuga for the purpose of being used as a quarantine hospital. The passengers on board the cholera ships will be transferred to this place as soon as it is cleaned and made fit for their reception. A full report of the sailing and landing of the expedition and other interesting particulars connected therewith will be found in our news columns.

Upwards of three thousand orders have been issued by the Health Department since April to connect vessels in the city with drains by means of the ventilated stone pipe. Every exertion is being made by the Department to secure cleanliness throughout the city and to remove and prevent causes which would tend to promote the spread of epidemic disease.

Nine new cases of cholera have been forwarded from the Peruvian to the hospital ship since the last report, and nine patients have died, leaving a total now under treatment of sixty-seven.

The Special Committee of the Board of Common Councilmen in reference to the widening of Fifth avenue held a meeting yesterday with closed doors. The result of the meeting is as yet unknown.

General Santa Anna and his suite arrived in this city yesterday and took up their residence in the mansion prepared for them in West Twenty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue.

The annual synod of the Dutch Reformed Protestant church commenced yesterday in the church of that denomination, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Amos Dubois, the President of the last synod. After calling the roll the following officers were elected—Rev. H. D. Gaze, President; Rev. Paul D. Van Cleave, Moderator; Rev. J. L. Pearce and Rev. George H. Peske, Clerks pro tem. The minutes of the last session and the rules of order were read. A Committee on Religious Exercises, composed of Rev. J. L. McNeil, Rev. D. Cole and Elder S. B. Schellin, was appointed.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday denied probate to the alleged will of the late Frederick L. Hewitt, deciding that the deceased had died intestate. The will of the late Patrick M. Langton was on trial. In this case the widow and the children of the deceased were the parties.

In the case of Clara Warner versus the Western Transportation Company, which has been on trial for the last three days in the Superior Court, before Judge Garvin, a verdict was rendered yesterday awarding sentence hundred dollars to the plaintiff. The action was for the loss of a large quantity of wearing apparel, glassware, books, &c., entrusted to the defendants for transportation to this city from Buffalo.

The case of M. Lantier, who is accused of having embezzled several thousand francs from the Bank of France, was again up for hearing yesterday.

before Commissioner Davis. Evidence was given in reference to some points of the French law bearing on questions of extradition, after which the proceedings were further adjourned.

In the General Sessions yesterday Augustus Wilson, charged with stealing a boat worth seventy-five dollars, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Thomas Mosley, who stole a piece of cloth valued at seventy dollars, the property of Henry Norman, pleaded guilty to an attempt. He was remanded for sentence. John H. Stewart was acquitted on an indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods. Judge Russell sentenced Wm. O'Neill, who was convicted of grand larceny last month, to three years in the State Prison.

John Dempsey was knocked down and robbed yesterday morning by three highwaymen in Bridge street. The robbers were arrested.

A burglar was caught in No. 15 Bowers on Tuesday night while robbing the premises. He was committed. James Nash, who is supposed to be a lunatic, on Tuesday evening attempted to kill Mr. Knickerbocker, 141 Cedar street, by stabbing him with a knife, while in a fit of delirium. He was committed to the Tombs.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue, by which property to the amount of five hundred dollars was damaged. The proprietor of the place, Bernard Schmidt, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

The Grand Lodge of Free-Masons continued their proceedings in their annual convention yesterday.

The stock market was steady yesterday. Gold closed at 144 1/2 a 145. Governments were firm.

The reaction in gold unsettled the merchandise markets and rendered prices nominal again. There were few purchases in the market, except at prices too far below the views of sellers to admit of any business of moment being done. The transactions were accordingly moderate. Cotton was steady, but quiet. Coffee was nominal in the absence of sales. Sugar was very firm, with a fair demand. On 'Change flour was dull and heavy. Common wheat was heavy. Corn was in good demand, but at lower prices. Oats ruled firm. Pork was dull. Beef steady. Lard firm. Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the sitting of the United States District Court of Virginia at Richmond yesterday Assistant District Attorney Henry rose to reply to the question propounded to him the day before by Jeff Davis' counsel as to whether the indictment against that prisoner is to be tried, dropped or suspended. He said it was to be tried, but when he thought it impossible to say, as neither this court nor any of its officers has any control over the person of the prisoner. Whenever he came into the custody of the court he will have a speedy and impartial trial. He then moved that when the court adjourn it adjourn until the first Tuesday in October. The Judge so ordered and remarked to the counsel of Davis that it might be to the interest of their client to make application to President Johnson in relation to his continued imprisonment. They intend making application to Chief Justice Chase and Attorney General Speed for his release on bail.

Our dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th ult. Some Americans mining in the Michoacan places were taken by the liberals and dispersed. A liberal republic is mentioned as occurring at Tuxtilla on the 30th of April. Manifesto is closely besieged that provisions are becoming very scarce. Great jealousy existed between the French troops and the Austrian, and the entire imperial army is disaffected with the Mexican campaign. A report of the complete rout of Cortina at Paleto Blanco by General Olvera is published. A large number of Americans are said to be in the ranks of the liberal army.

News from St. Domingo is to the 17th of May. General Cabral had, as before reported, joined the revolutionists. General Pimental had been appointed commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. The report of Bas' abdication was unfounded.

Our Havana letter is dated June 2. General Leraudi, the new Captain General of Cuba, was installed in the office on Wednesday. General Dulce was about to leave for Spain. Secondary placards, suggestive of Cuban independence have been found posted about the city. The health of the island is good.

The national fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home was inaugurated at Washington last night. Senator Wilson presided and introduced Major General Howard, Major General Banks, Colonel McKee and finally President Johnson to the large assembly. The President remarked that he came there merely to say a word in the name of humanity and to unite in the expression of the nation's gratitude to the nation's defenders. What nobler object than the present one could we engage in? The education of the destitute orphans of our soldiers would be a work of peace. There was a very large crowd present, and the inaugural exercises were a complete success.

The military department of Tennessee and Kentucky have been discontinued, and the two States now constitute a new department under the name of the Cumberland. General George Stoneman is the new department commander.

The Grand Jury of Mercer county, N. J., presented indictments yesterday against Messrs. Wagner and Run, formerly members of the State Legislature, and also against two lobby members, for corruptions in passing bills through that body.

The North Carolina State Convention held another session yesterday. Nothing of much importance was transacted, the principal business of the day being devoted to discussion of the revised constitution.

The State Convention of the unconditional Union party of Maryland assembled in Baltimore yesterday.

The soldiers' State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled in "Fighting" yesterday. Addresses and resolutions of a somewhat radical nature were delivered and adopted.

The trial of Covert, the murderer of the House family, commenced yesterday in Lebanon, Ohio.

SANTA ANNA AND MEXICO.—Senator Romero makes haste to state that Santa Anna is not endorsed by Juarez. What authority has he for saying this? Santa Anna has endorsed Juarez, and probably Juarez will return the compliment when he can be heard from. If not, it will be so much the worse for Juarez, who is no longer the constitutional President of Mexico. Santa Anna is the only leader under whom all the Mexican factions can unite, and instead of keeping up these attacks upon him Senator Romero ought to welcome him as a rich and powerful ally in the cause of Mexican independence. First expel the French and then let the factions quarrel afterwards.

THE CANADIANS CHANGING THEIR BASE.—A very curious state of things is now existing on the Canadian frontier. The Canadians are rushing over into the United States for protection, and the Fenians are rushing into Canada to take Ireland. If this goes on much longer all the Canadians will be in the United States, and all the Irish-Americans in Canada. This would be a very curious change of base for both parties, which they would probably both find very safe. As it is evident that the Canadians are convinced that they cannot be protected in their own country, the best thing they can do is to come over here en masse, where they will be perfectly secure under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. We are a magnanimous people and can forget—as our neutrality on the border proves—that they helped to dishonor that flag when it was apparently in danger. Before long they will annex themselves to the United States anyhow. The Fenian invasion, if nothing else, has made that a foregone conclusion; but now is the acceptable time, the day of salvation. They will not be molested nor scared out of their homes by the Fenians. The name of O'Neill will be no longer a terror and Sweeney will come to be the title of British America.

A SUGGESTION.—General Sweeney appears to have considerable difficulty about getting artillery into Canada. Let us suggest to him to employ the arsenic, or firing ship, which made such a sensation in the city the other day, and is destined, perhaps, to revolutionize our methods of locomotion.

JEFF DAVIS.

The case of Jeff Davis, the white elephant which the late rebellion has left in possession of the government, came up in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond (Judge Underwood) on Monday last, and yesterday, with the adjournment of the court, it was carried over to the first Tuesday in October next.

On the first day of the late sitting Mr. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, of counsel for the prisoner, desired to know what is proposed to be done with the indictment against him. "Is it to be tried, is it to be withdrawn, or is it to be suspended?" In view of the legal rights and physical condition of the prisoner Mr. Reed protested against a postponement and demanded a speedy trial. Mr. Honesty, United States Assistant District Attorney, not being then prepared to answer these questions, the court adjourned for the day. Yesterday, as it was evident would be the result from the beginning, considering the difficulties of the court and of the case, it was carried over as stated to the pleasant season of October, the prisoner meantime continuing in duressville. It is very uncertain, however, whether he will survive through the dog-days in confinement, or even if unchanged; and so, thinking it most probable that another tribunal will save the government the trouble of his trial, we believe that nothing would be hazarded in view of the present peace or future safety of the country by releasing him on bail or parole.

This is an extraordinary case, and the opening charge of Judge Underwood to his Grand Jury was one of the most extraordinary upon record. Said the learned Judge:—"I am happy to meet you again and to know that you are still living, notwithstanding the assaults that have been made upon you." From this it would appear that the lives of this Grand Jury have been in serious danger, that they have been assaulted, and that it is a matter of thankfulness to God that they have not been murdered. This horrible state of things, the Judge thinks, is not surprising; it is the natural fruit of the treasonable and licentious press of Virginia and Richmond; and from the fact that the city "has long been the centre of the great strife in human beings that ever disgraced the world; a traffic which has employed many hundreds of moral monsters and many millions of capital; subsidizing the press, pulpit and politics of the State, rendering Richmond more infamous among men for this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, Congo, Loango, Angola and Benguela combined." This is a fearful picture, and the inference inevitably follows that Richmond, thus savagely demoralized as the headquarters of the African slave trade and of Jeff Davis as the Head Centre of a rebellious confederacy founded upon the corner stone of this detestable traffic, is hardly the place in which to find twelve able bodied white men who will agree that Davis ought to be hung; or a solitary negro whose mind is not made up of Jeff Davis ought to be strangled without judge or jury.

Judge Underwood, however, improved his opportunity in instructing the Grand Jury that by a law of Congress "you have it in your power to exercise a wholesome restraint upon licentious tongues and pens and upon a press which, as a blind leader of the blind, has been, and still is, one of the chief causes of past, present and prospective calamity and misfortune. The murders, duels, assassinations, violent and ungoverned passions, ending in self-confaguration and self-immolation, unparalleled in any heathen country; the poverty, suffering, agony and degradation which have given this city of almost unequalled natural capabilities its bad eminence, are the legitimate fruits of the teachings of its public press." Now, while the history of the Richmond press of the last thirty years will go far to sustain this charge of Judge Underwood, we must say that his violent denunciations of Richmond and its people en masse were better adapted for a stump speech from Parson Brownlow or a lecture from that untamable shrew, Wendell Phillips, or for such a savage as Judge Jeffreys on his bloody assize, than for a United States court upon a case of treason. But it is none the less apparent that if any of the Richmond secession newspapers fall into the clutches of Judge Underwood they will not be let off so easily as they were by General Grant. They profess a wonderful admiration of President Johnson, but they have been by far the best of all the allies of Thaddeus Stevens and his radical faction.

But, while Judge Underwood in his department has dispensed of Jeff Davis for the time being, it must not be forgotten that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington had for some time, and still have, his case under examination, in view of his trial as one of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. For his capture as one of those conspirators President Johnson offered his reward of a hundred thousand dollars; but, doubtless, the evidence upon which he then acted will not pass the test of a judicial inspection. Yet, as we presume that Judge Underwood acted in deference to the Committee of Congress, we may possibly next hear of a movement in that quarter for the trial of Davis, not for treason, but for murder. In any event he is our white elephant and would be a good riddance on any terms.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—DUTY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Board of Health, with the aid of the general government and seven revenue cutters, have taken possession of the State lands at Seguin's Point, Staten Island, for cholera hospitals. This is an excellent coup de main, and is precisely what was required. A crisis has arrived at which it becomes an imperative necessity that a quarantine station should be established in this harbor. The Board of Health were considerably embarrassed in their efforts to obtain a site for such buildings as are necessary for those passengers of cholera infected vessels who are in good health, while the sick can be taken care of in the hospital ships. New Jersey absolutely refuses to give up Sandy Hook for hospital purposes. The Coney Island people are equally reluctant to have their little sandy flat occupied for this purpose; but neither the objections of New Jersey nor Coney Island, nor Staten Island, should have any weight in this matter. It is not Staten Island nor the State of New Jersey alone that is to be afflicted if the cholera should obtain a foothold here, but the entire country; and therefore it is not the interests of these localities that are to be considered. The necessity of a quarantine in New York harbor is a public question. The

currently inflicted upon these unfortunate people who are retained in the cholera ships in perfect health, yet hourly exposed to contagion, is something shameful and horrible. The scenes of agony they are compelled to witness, apart from the tainted atmosphere which they are forced to breathe, are enough of themselves to superinduce the disease. We know of nothing short of binding the living body to the dead so wantonly cruel as keeping the well passengers cooped up in the same vessel with the victims of cholera.

All the Board of Health require is a spot somewhere on the shore where these people can be accommodated until it is safe to bring them to the city. Viewing this in the light of a great public sanitary question affecting the whole country we think that the general government was right in seizing upon Seguin's Point for quarantine purposes. Sandy Hook would also be a most appropriate place. It is said that the government is bound by its obligations to the State of New Jersey not to use Sandy Hook for any other than garrison purposes; but there are emergencies when the general government can appropriate contracts for the public good, and we think that such an emergency has now arisen. Is the whole country to be swept by cholera to gratify New Jersey? The government has the power to use certain lands for batteries and fortifications in time of war. Popular opinion will certainly sustain them in the measures they have now adopted in time of epidemics. Let them take possession of Sandy Hook, as well as Seguin's Point, if necessary, and erect quarantine hospitals there for the accommodation of the poor passengers on board the cholera stricken ships who are not yet affected, but are kept there awaiting in horrible suspense the moment when they may become victims to the monster plague. Common humanity, as well as public safety, demands that the general government should act vigorously in this matter.

MOSS PROTECTION.—A considerable effort is being made to get a law passed to protect the passengers upon our ocean steamers. There is getting to be a little too much of this protection business. What with protecting the animals, the health of the city, the drinking population, our manufacturers and everybody else, the thing is being run into the ground. The best protection for passengers would be the formation of an Admiralty Board, like that of England.

Arrival and Reception of General Santa Anna and Suite in this City. Numerous persons congregated yesterday afternoon at the pier foot of Liberty street, to welcome to our metropolis the distinguished Mexican General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. At a little after twelve o'clock M. the steamer Red Jacket, from Elizabethport, arrived, bringing on board this celebrated personage, who was accompanied by his staff and suite, among which were the following gentlemen:—

Senator Don Almagro Lozano, private secretary to the General; Senator Don Abraham Bax, Senator Don Jacobo Bax and Don A. L. de Santa Anna (a son to the General).

As soon as the General landed and after exchanging salutations with the friends who were there to welcome him on arrival, he and his suite drove to the splendid mansion in West Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, carefully prepared for the accommodation and comfort of the General.

This house is tastefully furnished and is provided with all the necessary appliances which modern convenience has invented. Marble statues, paintings and elegant mirrors greet the eye of the visitor in the principal rooms, and on the ceilings of the parlors and dining rooms, are seen chaste frescoes which well accord with the color of the furniture. There is also a well selected library in the house.

Military Affairs. PARADE OF THE THIRD BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD. The parade of the Third Brigade National Guard, under command of General Aspinwall, yesterday afternoon, was quite a successful affair. The brigade, which is composed of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-third and Ninety-fifth regiments, formed a line on Third avenue and Fourth street, about half past three o'clock, and marching down Broadway in splendid style, reached the City Hall Park about half past four o'clock. Here Mayor Hoffman and the Common Council reviewed the troops as they marched and counter-marched up and down the park, and expressed their appreciation of the fine soldierly appearance of the regiment. The men marched remarkably well and elicited the hearty applause of the spectators.

The Eleventh regiment, Colonel H. M. Hall, came next, marching in fine style. It was preceded by a drum corps and band. The Twenty-second regiment, Colonel J. F. Cox, with a drum corps and band, looked well and was much admired. This is General Aspinwall's old regiment. Sixty-third regiment, Colonel McMahon, came along looking better than it has at any time since the war. The band played the "March of the Green," and the soldiers sang the "March of the Green," so that, cheered loudly as the boys passed in review.

The Ninety-fifth was a mere skeleton organization, numbering about one hundred men, and made no special mention.

Aerial Navigation. The recent attempts which have been made in this city to prove the navigation of the air is as practical a feat as the most daring of the moderns, from the efforts of Dr. Andrew with his Aerodrome, to the late Doctor, together with Mr. Plumb, the secretary, made a second attempt. They started on their aerial trip at a quarter to six, determining to take advantage of the soft breeze of the evening. Upon starting the rider caught the wind and the ship drifted with the breeze, but after getting above the type of the house the Doctor got control, and then took control command. He was corroborated in his statement that he had been blown by the wind in the same manner that a bird will do—just by raising or lowering of the tail. The Doctor seems to be pretty well founded, and there are large numbers of our citizens who have already been blown by the wind in the same manner. There are few who would not rejoice at his success. From what was seen by those on the river the ship worked very well, and in view of the fact that it was the only vessel of the kind that was seen in the city, it is not surprising that the ship was brought safely back to the starting point at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, in this city.

Deaths of a Lunatic. ALMOND A. BRADY.—A WOMAN AND AN OFFICER.

The residence of John Knight, 141 Cedar street, and near being the scene of a bloody war yesterday night, but by the prompt action of two Metropolitan police of life was prevented. From the facts as it appears that James Nash, a man forty-six years of age, who has been boarding with Mr. Knight, becoming mad or deranged, made a savage assault upon Mrs. Catherine Knight with a large bladed pocket knife, holding it severely in the face, and crying for help being raised officers Lyons and Morris, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, instantly responded, and in the twink of an eye were upon the spot. The officer Morris, by a detestable movement, knocked the knife from Nash's hand, and in an instant afterwards, by a well directed blow with his foot, laid the desperate man sprawling on the floor. Nash was then secured and removed to the Liberty street lock-up, where Police Surgeon Kennedy appeared and dressed his wound. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken to court, and the complaint was made in the same manner that he committed this atrocious and bloody crime.

The New York City.—The commission appointed to select a site for a new Post Office met yesterday afternoon. No formal proposals of the nature of bids have yet been made to the commission. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. A. M. Low and Mr. Postmaster Kelly, to confer with the Joint Committee of the Common Council and the committee of Trinity church in relation to this important matter. The commission have received various suggestions as to locality. Among these the five places were recommended: 1. Under the archway of the bridge over the East River. 2. At the corner of Broadway and Nassau street. 3. At the corner of Broadway and Canal street. 4. At the corner of Broadway and West Street. 5. At the corner of Broadway and South Street.

WASHINGTON.

National Fair for the Benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home.

Remarks of President Johnson, Senator Wilson and Others.

Three New Districts Created in the Department of the East.

Passage of the Bill for the Safe Keeping of Public Money.

Hard Words Between Two Radicals in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator President, at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this morning, presented the Committee's first report, which was accepted. It reviews the whole question of reconstruction, giving the reasons which influenced the members of the Committee in adopting the measures recommended by them, heretofore reported to Congress.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST. In consequence of the Fenian demonstrations upon Canada, it has been found necessary to create three new military districts in the Department of the East. The line of the northern frontier from and including Erie, Pa., and Oswego will constitute the District of Ontario; headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Barry, Colonel Second artillery, has been assigned to this command. That portion of the northern frontier from and exclusive of Oswego, N. Y., to the point at which the northern boundary of the State of New York leaves the river St. Lawrence, has been constituted the District of the St. Lawrence; headquarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Colonel J. Vedges, First artillery, is assigned to this command. That portion of the northern frontier from the point at which the northern boundary of the State of New York leaves the river St. Lawrence eastward to Island Pond, New Hampshire, and to include Plattsburg, N. Y., will constitute the District of Champlain; headquarters at St. Albans, Vt. Major A. A. Gibson, Third artillery, is assigned to the command. The district of the St. Croix has been abolished.

TRAVELING AGENTS IN THE SOUTH WHO CANNOT TAKE THE TEST OATH REQUESTED TO RESIGN. In consideration of the fact that no legal payment can be made to any Southern officer of the Treasury Department who has not subscribed the test oath, the Treasury Department has notified the agents of the Treasury who are in the South, that their resignations will be accepted. He has also made a request that Congress provide for the payment of those who have been performing the duties of the department for the time during which they have been so engaged.

INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR. The National Fair for the benefit of the Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans was inaugurated to-night at the spacious and beautifully adorned building purposely erected for the occasion. At nine o'clock the President of the United States entered, amid the playing of music by a full band and the cheers of the multitude, and was, together with Colonel Cooper, his private secretary, and others who accompanied him, conducted to the platform.

Senator Wilson addressed the assembly in the presence of his had been requested to preside on this occasion and to introduce the distinguished gentlemen who were to address the assembly. He did not deem it proper to accept of the honor, but he did deem it proper to accept of the honor of introducing the distinguished gentlemen who were to address the assembly.

Senator Wilson said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the great pleasure of presenting to you the President of the United States. Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the great pleasure of presenting to you the President of the United States.

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